The Environmental Romanian Experience in Implementing EMS in the Military Air Base Mihail Kogalniceanu

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HISTORY

- Participation in the Pilot Study NATO/CCMS – "Environmental Management Systems in the Military Sector" between 1996-2001
- Organization of the 4th session of the Pilot Study in Bucharest, October 1997
- Adoption of the Standard ISO 14 000 in the form of the Romanian Standard SR EN ISO 14 000 -1997
- Familiarization of the Armed Forces personnel with the standard requirements (lessons, briefings etc)
- Translation and amendment of Report nr.240/2000 of NATOCCMS "Environmental Management Systems in the Military Sector".

MAIN REFERENCE DOCUMENT

- Romanian Environmental Protection Strategy between 2000- 2020
- NATO-CCMS Final Report for the pilot study Environmental Management Systems in the Military Sector - March 2000
- SR EN ISO 14 001 -1997 (ISO 14 001 -1996)
- SR EN ISO 9001/2001(ISO 9001/2001)
- Minister's of National Defense Statement regarding the environmental policy in the military field– March 2001

STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

- ESRAF is a component of ENS
- the military is a polluting factor
- Availability of the top level command to implement EMS
- Strengthening of the commanders' responsibility for environmental correction actions

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Approval of the EPSRAF - March 2000
- Commitment of the Statement regarding the environmental policy in the military field– March 2001
- Round table with the chiefs of the military central structures
- Organization and personnel Use of Regulations Registrar
- Evaluation and impact registrar – exits in each military unit

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- Environmental objectives and targets – coordinated by the specialized central structure
- Environmental action plan – annually and in perspective for the next four years (exist in each military unit and at MOD level)
- Selection of the military structures for EMS implementation
- Education and training – through education programs and personnel education topics
- Choosing the consultant companies for EMS implementation
- Budget allocated– annually approved

SITE SELECTED

FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ISO 14001

AIR BASE – INTEGRATED SYSTEM- meeting at least three criteria was selected:

- common activities with NATO
- proper logistics and infrastructure
- well trained personnel

SITE ASSESSMENT

- In brief
- Review previous Management Company reports
- Conduct records searches, interviews, and site surveys
- Record findings
  - Significant, Major, Minor
  - Good Management Practice
- Summarize findings
- Outbrief

THE ENV FACTORS INITIAL ASSESMENT

- Air Emissions
- Solid Waste
- Storage Tank
- Hazardous Materials
- Hazardous Waste
- Wastewater
- Petroleum, Oils, & Lubricants (POL)
- Water Quality
- Toxic Substances (PCBs, Asbestos ...)
- Other Environmental Issues (Noise, Pollution Prevention ...)
- Natural Resources Cultural Resources Environmental/
- Occupational Health and

safety

STEP BY STEP TO PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MILITARY AIR BASE M. KOGALNICEANU – MANAGEMENT SERVICES (consultant)

1. TO DO AS LITTLE DAMAGE AS POSSIBLE TO:

- The natural environment
- The culturally and historically valuable assets
- The look of landscape
- Conserve assets and features of nature
- The major role of the government and local authorities representatives

2. MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, TAKING IN ACCOUNT:

- Life cycle management
- Less use of energy
- Quality improvement

3. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AS A POINT OF DEPARTURE OF NATIONAL MINISTRY OF DEFENCE – EMS POLICY

- Preventing unnecessary pollution;
- Two-track policy:
  - Source oriented as much as possible;
  - Effect oriented
- The polluted pays:
  - Measures to prevent further pollution;
  - Damage will be recovered if possible from the perpetrator.

FINDING RATINGS

- Significant
  - A problem that requires immediate action. It poses, or has a high likelihood to pose, a direct and immediate threat to human health, safety, the environment, or the installation mission.
- Major
  - A problem that requires action, but not necessarily immediately. It usually results in a notice of violation from regulatory agencies.
- Minor
  - Deficiencies that are predominantly administrative in nature. It may also involve temporary or occasional instances of noncompliance.

COMMON RESPONSABILITIES OF MAB – M. KOGALNICEANU AND CONSULTANT – MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1. **Establishment of the environmental policy, objectives, targets and goals**
2. Identification of environmental aspects associated with military activities/operations that affect the environment, for example:
   - Noise from airfield;
   - Soil degradation (training grounds)
   - Solid waste

(continued)

- Emissions
- Disposal of hazardous waste
- Discharges of fuel during refueling
- Toxic chemicals as a result of maintenance process
- Improvement of refueling connections to minimize fuel spills during refueling procedures

3. Determination of significant environmental aspects, based on the main factors:

- Importance – frequency compared with severity of its impact
- Influence
- Financial implications
- Effect on the public image of MAB – M. Kogalniceanu from complaints and bad media press)
- Routine or non-routine conditions of activities/operations
- Emergencies

4. Prioritize environmental impacts; Criteria:

- Safety risk
- Legal risk
- Risk of a negative public image
- Limits provided by standards and legislation
- Extent of the environmental burden

(continued)

- Financial aspects
- Technological demands
- Frequency of occurrence
- Time of duration
- Availability of resources
- Views of interested parties

5. Documentation of EMS:

- EMS – Manual and procedures;
- Operating procedures and instructions;
- Environmental management programmers with actions, responsibilities, resources, milestones and timetable for objectives, targets and goals;
- Emergency preparedness and response plans;
- Training personnel plans, including the qualification of auditors;
- Monitoring and measurement planning.

6. Schedule and implementation of internal audits and management reviews, including follow-up, which may require:

- Updating objectives;
- Adjusting or changing goals;
- Updating documentation of EMS – if it is applicable.

7. Support in the period of the certification process.

COMMON ACTIVITIES OF MAB M. KOGALNICEANU AND CERTIFICATION BODY – AEROQ

1. SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

- Introduction of the audit team of AEROQ to the MAB M. KogaIniceanu and its activities/operations;
- Review and assessment of the documentation of EMS;
- Tour of site;
- Overview of environmental aspects and their significance and of the (legal) requirements to which the organization subscribes;
- Definition of areas of high environmental relevance;

(continued)

- Review of internal audit programmers and reports
- Audit planning
- Determination of action needing to be taken /recommendations to the organization on the improvement of its EMS, elucidation of any deficiencies detected
- Preparation of a report

2. PRE-ASSESSMENT:

- A pre-assessment within jointly defined areas or processes gives the organization greater confidence
- The organization receives a brief written report, where appropriate, giving information on the action to be taken and any recommendations

3. CERTIFICATION (REGISTRATION) AUDIT:

- Comprehensive assessment of the EMS in respect of its meaning the requirements of the standard and of its benefit to the organization
- Precondition for assessment of the EMS is that it has already been fully implemented (internal audits, management review and personnel training must have already been undertaken)
- Determination whether the organization complies with its own rules, objectives and procedures and another documents of EMS

(continued)

- Determination whether the EMS is appropriate for achieving the objectives and targets of the environmental policy;
- Agreement on corrective action in the case of non-conformance;
- Preparation of a report indicating any action required and potential areas of improvement

4. EVALUATION AND AWARD OF CERTIFICATE :

After the results of the system assessment have been evaluated, the AEROQ certification committee decides for the award of a certificate with a validity of three years

5. ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE:

Annual re-assessment of the system in which continuing compliance with the core requirements of ISO 140001 is reviewed.

6. RE-ASSESSMENT FOR RENEWAL OF THE CERTIFICATE:

- Complete assessment of the environmental management system after 3 years (before the validity of the certificate has elapsed).
- Decision on the renewal of the certificate.

REPORT

- Chapter 1 Executive Summary
- Chapter 2 Background and Scope
- Chapter 3 Environmental Compliance Status
- Chapter 4 Environmental Practices Issues
- Chapter 5 Management Action Plan (MAP)